

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

On terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

IF all letters upon business should be post-paid, to insure attention.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Messrs. JAS. TRUBER & CO., GARVIN, BELL & CO., McDOWELL, VORTICK & CO., HUGHES & HUTCHINGS, LOW & WHITNEY, JAS. E. BREED, Esq., HAYS, CRAIG & CO., CARPENTER, MOSS & TRIGG, WILSON, STANBARD & SMITH, CASKEY & HARRIS, CROD & WATTS, HAY & RALPH, LEXINGTON, KY. [Aug. 17, 1857-4].

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March 11, 1857-4.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
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FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

Dec. 7, 1856-4.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.

Oct. 28, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the

PRACTICE OF LAW,

WILL attend to all business connected to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at Sherman's Building, corner of Third Street and Court Avenue, Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852-4.

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short Street between Lexington and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856-4].

J. H. KINKEAD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE up stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.

May 6, 1857-4.

JOSHUA TEVIS,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT-PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.

Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.

June 8, 1857-4.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL

HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, will attend to all cases entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts consistently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications, and will give counsel above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

March 26, 1857-4.

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Jan. 7, 1857-4.

S. D. MORRIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications, and will give counsel above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.

OFFICE on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

Feb. 20, 1857-wk1wby.

S. T. WALL,

JOHN W. FINNELL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

May 5, 1852-4.

ANDREW MONROE.

MONROE & LOGAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE on the East side of Sixth street, between Mar-0 let and Jefferson, near the Court House yard.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.

REFER TO
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Hon. J. W. POWELL,
Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
TAYLOR, TURNER & CO., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONROE & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1853-by.

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B. & J. MONROE,
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T. N. LINDSEY,
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Frankfort, Ky.

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Nov. 14, 1856-4.

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Hon. THOS. S. PAGE, Frankfort, Ky.

Messrs. BOBBY & PINDELL, Louisville, Ky.

Messrs. TAYLOR, SHELLEY & CO., Lexington, Ky.

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May 20, 1856-4.

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Frankfort, July 31, 1847-773-4.

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Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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Jan. 30, 1857-4.

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Aug. 14, 1857.

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July 13, 1857-6m.

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Feb. 13, 1857-4.

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April 21, 1856-4.

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April 21, 1856-4.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

It is not frequently that we have met with anything of which to approve in the policy of John Tyler, and it therefore gives us all the more pleasure occasionally to recur to some acts of his administration and subsequent career which stand out in bold relief from the course generally pursued by him. One of the acts of his administration of which we have always most cordially approved, and which at that time met, and now meets the approbation of all right thinking men, is the "Ashburton treaty," providing for the sustaining of a fleet of eighty guns on the Coast of Africa for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. This treaty was denounced in the late Southern Commercial Convention at Knoxville, which decided to memorialize Congress for the repeal of so much of the aforesaid treaty as provided for the maintenance of the said fleet for the suppression of this traffic—so abominable in the sight of Christian people. The Convention, founded its arguments for the repeal of this portion of the treaty upon the assumption that the existence of such a contract could not be other, were regarded than as a gratuitous insult and discourtesy to the Southern States. The grounds upon which the objection was urged is far from tenable, as the Southern members of Congress unanimously declared the slave trade an act of piracy, and to punish all persons engaged in it as pirates. The Southern people have all ways been opposed to the traffic, and the slave State of Virginia was the first colony, many years before the war of Independence, to petition Great Britain for its suppression. If the traffic is to be looked upon as an act of piracy it is preferable that our own Government should be prepared to punish those of her citizens engaging in it, than to leave them to the mercies of Great Britain. We regard the object of the memorialists as an endeavor to bring about the renewal of the slave trade, and hope that it will be frowned upon by all good men. It is a matter of congratulation to the South that Mr. Tyler has thus come promptly forward to defend his administration from the assault made upon it. Is it too much to expect that other gentlemen occupying prominent positions in the dominant party will in like manner risk some of their personal popularity by emphatically rebuking the hair brained madness of these Southern fanatics? Below we give the letter, which will be an interesting one to men of all parties in Kentucky.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 4.

Mr. Tyler's Letter.

Messrs. Editors: Although I have observed profound silence in regard to all public political discussions since the close of my official residence at Washington, yet it seems to me to be not only proper, but in some measure required of me, to vindicate an act of my Administration, for which posterity will hold me accountable, against a public attack made upon it. Such an occasion has occurred in the published debates of the recent Commercial Convention at Knoxville, where, in a member is stated to have declared the provision in the treaty of Washington, stipulating on the part of the United States for the suppression of a fleet of eighty guns for the suppression of the slave trade under the American flag, was an act of discourtesy and insult to the South, as a reason for its abrogation. The declaration thus made seems to have met with the countenance of a large majority of the Convention in the final vote upon the subject.

I propose to do no more, Messrs. Editors, than revive with the public a collection of the incidents which led to the incorporation of that provision in the treaty; and, having done so, I shall be content to leave the matter to the arbitrament of the proper tribunal. I shall, however, be permitted to observe that the remarks reported to have fallen from members of the Convention, and which I have just now read, are so entirely variant from the popular sentiment entertained throughout the Southern States, as I believe, in 1842, as to occasion me no little surprise. Who, in 1842, even dreamed that there would be, as early as 1857, a proposition seriously made to revive the slave trade? I certainly entertained no such idea; nor did I, I am quite sure, any one of the able and patriotic statesmen who were my constitutional advisers. I really thought, and often declared, that the Southern States were more opposed to the slave trade than any other portion of our people. They had voted with singular unanimity for the act of Congress which declared that all citizens of the United States engaging in that trade should be regarded, and if convicted, punished as pirates. How it happens, then, that a provision introduced into a treaty to enforce a law for which the South had voted can be rightfully regarded as an insult to the South, I must say I pass my comprehension. Certainly such an idea never entered into my head or heart.

My principal desire, however, is to call the attention of the country, in brief, to the facts as they existed immediately antecedent to the treaty of Washington. The British Government had insisted upon the right, in virtue of various treaties with other nations, to visit ships on the coast of Africa, sailing under the American flag, for the purpose of ascertaining the true nationality of the ships. England had even ventured to put their claim into practice. This called forth strong remonstrances from Mr. Stevenson, who was then our minister at London, and a most able argument in pamphlet form appeared soon after, from the pen of Gen. Cass, who was our minister at Paris. The conduct of our representatives at London and Paris in this particular was fully approved by the Administration, and in my annual message to Congress, I took decided ground against the claim preferred by Great Britain, and made it known to the United States Government that we were so far as the citizens of the United States were concerned, so it was fully able to enforce its own laws without the aid of British cruisers.

Thus the two Governments remained for a time antagonized on the question. Great Britain urged that she meant no insult to the American flag, but that it was impossible, without a visit to the ship, to ascertain whether she belonged to the nation whose flag she bore, or had assumed that flag merely to deceive, thus seeking impunity under the American flag, when the vessel, officers and crew, might be French, Portuguese, or Spanish, or of some other nation, and on the slave trade, whose treaty engagements had given Great Britain the right of visit and search—Great Britain also urged on our Government, as a consideration for quiescence on our part in the matter, that if the vessel visited should turn out to be truly American, bound on a peaceful mercantile voyage, she would indemnify all loss and every damage sustained, as had been done in all preceding cases. Lord Ashburton was possessed of full power to negotiate on this as on other subjects, and upon conference with me, he declared, made in my annual message, that the United States Government was able to enforce its own laws, and that I should see to their enforcement, treaty or no treaty, under the obligations of paramount duty. I then suggested, by way of discharging the African coast, part, that we should keep upon great to visit all ships that might hoist the United States flag and fall under suspicion, but that we could not permit another nation to do so. Upon this basis the stipulation in the treaty has in my mind, always rested. Certain it is, that if or the after-time of my service no visit, much less search, of an Amer-

ican vessel occurred on the part of a British cruiser. What has taken place since I will not undertake to say.

I have nothing to do with what the Government or the country may deem it proper to do in regard to that stipulation, but this I will venture to say, that, repeat when it pleases that provision of the treaty, it will find it necessary, for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, as well as for the protection of the traffic of merchant vessels on that coast—a traffic every year increasing in value, and destined in the end to be of vast magnitude—to maintain a fleet of at least eighty guns on the coast of Africa. It might be worthy of consideration by the next Commercial Convention whether, before they advise the cancelling of the provision in question, and denounce it as an insult to the South, they should not first repeal the law relative to piracy in regard to the slave trade. Very respectfully,

your obedient servant,
JOHN TYLER.

August 31, 1857.

From the Louisville Journal.

Our readers have not forgotten the excitement at Oudon, in Memphis a few weeks ago, by an attempt to remove a man named Isaac Bolton, who is confined in jail there on a charge of murder. The order for his removal came from a circuit judge in another county, by a writ of *habeas corpus*, to determine whether Bolton's case was a bailable one. The carrying out of this order by the sheriff was openly resisted by many of the citizens of Memphis, and for the safety of the life of the prisoner it was abandoned. We cannot approve of the course of the citizens who arrayed themselves against the law, no matter whether it was right or wrong. The following developments would indicate, however, that the apprehensions entertained by those who opposed Bolton's removal were not altogether unfounded:

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

To the Editors of the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer: GENTLEMEN: The following is a copy of a letter received this day from some of the most prominent citizens of Maysville, Kentucky, which you will please publish in your paper. As to the statement of the parties whose names are attached to this letter, I would say, from my own knowledge, it is as good as any in the United States, nearly all of them are the principal merchants and business men of that city, and known to many of the merchants of Memphis.

Respectfully,
W. E. MILTON,

Chairman of Committee of Twenty-five.

MAYSVILLE, KY., Sept. 4th, 1857.

DEAR SIR: The peculiar circumstances which belong to the case of the "State of Tennessee vs. Isaac Bolton," form the apology we offer you for addressing you upon the subject. The poor man who was so suddenly cut off by Bolton was our neighbor and townsman, and so far as we have ever known or heard, quiet, peaceable, and industrious. The batch of witnesses so noisily hunted up and trampled upon here, were also our fellow citizens—fellow countrymen, unfortunately, and thus our town and we, in some sense, are personally interested in the trial. We, however, will not interfere further than is necessary to do justice to ourselves and discharge a duty we owe to our fellow-citizens of Memphis. We write to you to bear our testimony against the witnesses lately hired here by the agents of the prisoner to visit your city and swear in your courts. The majority of them are vagabonds of well established bad characters, whom no judge or jury here would credit for a moment. The impossibility that they should know anything about the case, the secrecy which they left here, and their own abominable characters, have inspired our whole community with the belief that they have made this foray upon your city for some dishonest purpose. For a day or two past, "Bolton's witnesses" have been the laughter of the whole town—everybody concerning that "Thomson," the agent who had "procured" them, had deserved well of this city in taking such a crew of jail-birds away from here, provided they would keep them away, and stay away with themselves. We regard it as a singular occurrence that nobody here should be in possession of any facts tending to the detriment of the unfortunate deceased, or the advantage of his slayer, but a rabble of witnesses that would have disgraced Fallstaff's company. We believe this singularity was not accidental, but resulted from the public collection of the procurer and the necessities of the defense. We have felt it our duty to apprise you of the standing of this formidable corps—whose names are already in your possession.

We do not desire that any injustice shall be done the manslayer—we hope his cause will be patiently heard and fairly decided. If this act was excusable we are confident he will be released; if, however, it was cowardly, cruel, and malicious, we scarcely permit ourselves to hope, after so many fatal examples of unpunished murders (in this State and everywhere) that your laws will prove strong enough to bring so high an offender to justice.

W. H. Wadsworth, Jas. Wormald, G. H. Owen, E. B. Powell, S. W. Blatterman, Arthur Berry, Jas. R. Alexander, Jas. Pierce, A. M. January, G. Arthur, Chas. B. Pearce, Jas. F. Broderick, Hamilton Gray, Jos. H. Black, Jas. A. Seaton, H. T. Pearce, J. R. Sharpe, Lewis C. Pearce, J. W. H. M. Granaghan, Jno. B. Poyntz, Jno. Richeson, S. B. Poyntz, T. A. Matthews, Jas. A. Johnson, Jarvis G. Cady, Rob't A. Cochran, Jerry F. Young, W. R. Wood, Jr., Jas. M. Coburn.

We would advise those who admire the fine arts to go to STEARNS & CLARK'S NATIONAL AMBROTYPY GALLERY, where may be found some beautiful Oil Paintings and Portraits, as well as some fine Ambrotypes. Their rooms are newly furnished, and in a convenient part of the city, and easy of access. The dressing room attached, (expressly for the ladies,) is quite a novelty, and will be justly appreciated by the dear creatures for whose use it is intended. Ladies visiting their rooms will not be subjected to the annoyance, (as heretofore) of meeting gentlemen, as there is a room fitted up for their exclusive use. Our clever friend STEARNS is a master of his profession, and will superintend the operating department, while Charlie will be on hand at all times to make known the wants of visitors. The proprietors are both enterprising young men, and justly deserve the patronage of our citizens.

OUR TRADE WITH SWEDEN.—A correspondent of the Washington Union at Stockholm under date of August 15th, writes that only four American vessels visited Swedish ports in the neighborhood of Stockholm, during the quarter ending the 30th June. Three of these vessels were loaded with cotton, two of which took on board full cargoes of iron. The value of iron exported from Stockholm, via Lubeck, to the United States, during the same period, was \$17,636.80; and of goods imported into the same district, \$202,347.20. The crops promise to become very good in Sweden.

SALE OF MEMBRINO CHIEF.—The celebrated trotting stallion Membrino Chief was sold at the Hon. James B. Clay's sale of stock at Ashland, on Monday, for \$5,020, to W. F. Jones, of Woodford county. This horse is distinguished on the trotting turf, having made his mile in 2:33, and is one of the finest breeders in the United States. He is a noble animal.

BOURBON BANK STOCK.—Seventy shares of stock in the Deposit Bank of Paris, Kentucky, sold yesterday for \$139 to the hundred. This bank has been in operation about three years. So great an advance in so short a time is strong evidence of its good management.—Paris (Ky.), Flag.

From the Eastern Free Press.

Of What Use Is It!

From time to time some lukewarm American puts the question, of what use is it to attempt to defeat the Locofoco party while the opposition is divided? In other words the query propounded is, of what use is it to endeavor to build up the American party under existing circumstances? We reply, if the American party cannot be built up, what other party can you build up? There is no doubt in our mind, but that the main and leading principles of Americanism are more deeply rooted in a larger number of American hearts now than at any previous time. This may seem and sound strange. But let us look at facts and circumstances. The last October election frauds in Philadelphia have opened the eyes of very many sober and reflecting citizens. It was there shown, conclusively, that the elections for the city were carried against the wishes of the intelligent citizens, by perjured voters upon forged naturalization papers, every one of whom was an ignorant, alien-born citizen. The Pennsylvanian, a leading Locofoco paper, sounded the tocsin that if the Democratic party desires to continue to hold power, it must rid itself of its foreign in-cubus.

In Northampton county, Mr. Buchanan appoints a foreigner to a prominent responsible position, and yet the assembled Democracy dare not pass even a complimentary resolution on the subject in favor of the appointer or appointee. This is significant that even in the stronghold of the Penn. Legion all American feeling is not yet crushed out. But we go still farther. It is also well known that the Jews are, or at least pretend to be, greatly displeased with the Democratic treaty with Switzerland, by which they are excluded from that Republic. It is also a fact beyond dispute, that in 1852 General Packer voted for the Maine Law at Harrisburg, containing a most stringent anti-liquor law. In private conversation a large number of our countrymen admit that most of our paupers and criminals are foreign-born. Collecting these and many other facts which are undeniable, and we have evidence enough that the leaven of Americanism is at work, silently yet powerfully. Add to this state of things, the certainty that Kansas will be a Free State, which will dissolve Republicanism, and the use of supporting the American party is very plain. This party is founded on principles that must endure until Jefferson's wish be fulfilled, when an ocean of fire may roll between this and any other country.

But how can any person sincerely ask, of what use is it to support the American party, when we remember that even in the midst of that violent storm last November, Mr. Fillmore received from eighty two thousand votes in Pennsylvania. Is not this a good beginning to build a party upon? Certainly since then nothing has transpired to bring Americanism into odium. But every notable event that has taken place has caused the people to look at the foreign element in our midst. The riots in New York city were exclusively a foreign affair. The riots in Washington city were caused by a large number of naturalized voters arranging themselves in a line at the place of voting in the Fourth Ward, and intimidating others from depositing their ballots. Even a jury of twelve men, nine of whom were Democrats, and three not belonging to the American party, stood five for acquittal and seven for a verdict, thus showing that President Buchanan and Mayor Magruder, at whose instigation the riots were brought out and killed American citizens are not altogether blameless. The appointing of two foreign Dutchmen as Consuls, one from Easton, the other from Reading, is not altogether satisfactory to the Democracy.

We think it is of great use to hold on to the American party, and to its principles we shall always cling. By a fair and honorable discussion, by keeping this matter before the people from time to time, the day will not be far distant when Americanism will be the leading doctrine of the only true national Democracy. Unless we turn a deaf ear to the sentiments of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Clay and Webster among the dead, and pronounce the opinions of Mr. Buchanan and Judge Woodward, two good living Locofocos, as so much rubbish, the Americanism must be of some value. These men have spoken and written earnestly on this subject, and shall we suppose them all to have been demented when they thus spoke and wrote? We believe that they felt what they expressed, and that they acted from honest and pure motives. Let us then no longer hear the noises of the Locofoco party, who are laboring for the American party. Let each and every friend of those principles go to work, not only until the next election, but for all time to come, until, as Mr. Buchanan said, foreign influence may be driven from our shores. Let every man be consistent and persistent in the work, and the result will follow ere long. Work on and work hard, the day of redemption is near at hand.

Very Late from Utah.

Elder Samuel Richards, of Utah, arrived in New York on Thursday evening, after the remarkably short trip of twenty eight days from Great Salt Lake City. He brings dates from Utah to the 13th of August. He left Salt Lake City in company with four others. The harvest in Utah this season had been remarkably abundant. All the crops have yielded in larger measure than for some years previously. We clip the following summary of news from the New York Times:

No alarm existed in Salt Lake City in consequence of the march of the United States military forces towards Utah. Authentic or detailed particulars of the movements of the troops had not been received up to the time of the departure of this company; but rumors of the dispositions of the Government had come to the ears of the Mormons with a sufficient degree of distinctness to cause them to appreciate the extent of the recent demonstration. They expressed themselves unable to understand the motives of the Government in dispatching a force against them; declared that they intended to do nothing; disclaimed any intention of entering into a conflict, armed or otherwise, and simply asked "to be let alone." It was not apprehended that the troops would find any wrongs to redress, nor was it the Mormon purpose to place obstacles in the way of the performance of their duty. In other words, the most violent hostility and inclinations were expressed.

The only Federal officers remaining in Utah were Drs. Hunt and Armstrong, Indian agents.—The course of Judge Drummond since his return to the States appears to have moved the Saints to severe animadversions; they discuss the Judge's antecedents with merciless severity. The reports of the spread of discontent and disaffection among the Mormons in Salt Lake City are denied with great emphasis. Brigham Young it appears, has met the rumor by an offer to send all the malcontents out of the Territory in good style, provided with first rate teams and teamsters, and with equipments for the journey over the plains, provided the Federal Government will send to Utah an equally good style, all the parties who wish to go before. Another Brigham says he considers this "a fair offer."

Brigham has returned in excellent health from his Northern trip. His visit was extended to the infant settlement of the Saints at Salmon river, where there are now some forty or fifty persons. This settlement was begun about a year ago. It is in a flourishing condition. The settlers went out from Salt Lake City. Br. Brigham has been holding up their hands and comforting them.

An immigration of four thousand persons was passed on the Plains by Elder Richards' party.—This includes the entire immigration of this season. There were eight or ten distinct trains, each under the guidance of its own Elder. All were in good health.

The little party who accompanied Mr. Richards, although but five persons, experienced no difficulties with the Indians. They passed the Sioux Nation in camp, and encountered several scattered bands of savages, but observed no hostile demonstrations. Mr. Richards informs us that the work upon the new Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City is

progressing favorably. The Saints have laid out the basement story of the edifice in excellent masonry. The work, however, has been delayed this season by the scarcity of workmen, who were in great demand in the harvest field. It is declared by the Saints that this Temple will be a model of architectural beauty—quite surpassing in its beauties the first one in Nauvoo. Some years must still elapse before its completion, but the Saints are proud of it already.

Just previous to the departure of Elder Richards, there were rumors of Indian disturbances in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City. A few days before, a company of emigrants, setting out for California, killed an Indian about forty miles from the city, and considerable trouble had been occasioned by that act. On the day Mr. Richards left, it was reported that the Indians were gathering in force to revenge themselves upon the Saints, and an immediate attack was apprehended. The Salt Lake people, however, were fully prepared, and a conflict would be necessarily attended with some serious consequences.

The present Mormon population of Utah is estimated by Elder Richards at 60,000. There have been some fluctuations in the population since the last census, but the arrivals have exceeded the departures. The total population of the Territory, Gentile and Mormon, is 80,000.—At the next session of Congress a determination of effort will be made by the Mormons for the admission of Utah as a State, and the necessary papers are already prepared.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 15.

Judge Bowlin has resigned his office as minister to Bogota. The Second Assistant Postmaster, Dundas, has gone to New York on business connected with the facilitation of the California overland mails. Secretary —, on appeal, has reversed the decision of the Collector of New York, who assessed a duty of 24 per centum, instead of 19, on colored or plaid flannels. The fact of their being colored or printed does not change their character as known in the trade nor remove them from the schedule in which flannels are provided for especially.

The Secretary, on appeal, has reversed the decision of the same Collector, who imposed 24 per centum, instead of 19, on checked flannels. That they are checked, and a larger nap raised on their surface than ordinary, does not change their distinctive character of flannel. In another case, the Secretary of the Treasury says, in estimating the foreign character of wool with reference to its exemption from liability to duty, the appraisers can determine such value independently of the invoice by prices current, and other reliable means of information of the value of the article in foreign markets, such as they employ in ascertaining foreign values of other staple articles of import.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15. Returns from 175 towns give Morrill, Republican, 33,006 votes; Smith, Democrat, 24,946; Republican majority, 8,060. The same town last year gave Hamlin 43,354, Wells 25,619, Patterson 14,231, and Republican majority of 13,231, thus showing a net Republican loss this year of 5,173.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 16. Official advices have been received from Commander Foote, of the sloop of war Portsmouth dated off Menam river, Siam, June 16.

On arriving he proceeded in the king's steamer Banhook, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by all the members of the court. The second king, visited the Plymouth—it was the first instance of a king of Siam going on board a foreign vessel. The king sent a present of lamp oil, rice, sugar, dried fish, and fruit to the ship, payment for which was perceivingly declined.

Commander Foote is of opinion that the treaty between Siam and Great Britain, France, and the United States are rapidly developing the resources of that country.

Several vessels were loading for the United States with sugar, the chief staple of the country. Of the 60,000,000 of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, nearly 1,335,333 was bullion, and of upwards of 12,500,000 of specie imported, little less than \$500,000 were bullion.

The above statement makes more specific the official table recently published. Wm. R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, resigned.

Associate Justice Curtis was to-day officially notified of the acceptance of his resignation of his seat in the Supreme Court of the United States. The President, through the Attorney General, thanks him for postponing the time for it to take effect until the first of October.

The United States practice ship Plymouth was at Lisbon on the 18th of August. The ordinance practice was commenced during the voyage.

There was in port a large Dutch vessel, which had on board a number of midshipmen who had passed the first stage of service in smaller vessels.

St. LOUIS, Sep. 16. Kansas advices say that the Constitutional Convention is organized. John Calhoun, president. Calhoun spoke of submitting the constitution to the people.

Five hundred troops left Leavenworth on the 4th for New Mexico. The St. Joseph Journal gives an account of a battle between Sumner's command and a band of Indians about the middle of August, on Arkansas river. The troops lost four and the Indians twenty men.

The Journal says that the report of the slaughter of 400 Indians is unfounded.

Boston, Sep. 16. The Democratic Convention nominated by acclamation E. D. Beach, of Springfield, for Governor, and Albert Currier, of Newburyport, for Lieutenant Governor. The following other officers were nominated: Secretary of State, Jonathan E. Field; State Treasurer, Charles Thompson; Auditor, S. L. Meade, Attorney General, Ezra Wilkinson.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday morning, in East Maysville, whereby Mr. Wm. STILLWELL, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that place, was dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

He was attempting to empty a barrel of water from an outside door in the third story of his large Flouring Mill, when by some means he slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of 25 or 30 feet—crushing one of his legs terribly, and also dislocating one of his shoulders. Medical aid was immediately called to his relief, and one of his legs was amputated. Mr. S. is over seventy years of age, and it is therefore very uncertain whether he can survive the terrible accident that has befallen him.

P. S. Mr. STILLWELL died at 8 o'clock, last evening, an event most sincerely lamented by all who knew him, and more especially by his near neighbors and friends. A life of quiet usefulness had greatly endeared him to all around. He was a model of industry, of good nature, of integrity—a worthy citizen, a true gentleman and an honest man. It would be difficult to say more of him, and we cannot in justice say less.

[Maysville Eagle.]

THE HOO CHOLERA.—Mr. Gibson Mallory, who lives about five miles from the city on the Westport Plank road, informs us that he has lost by this disease one hundred out of one hundred and seventy hogs, and that he expects to lose nearly or quite all the rest. Mr. S. Steele, of the same neighborhood, has lost all he had, about eighty. Mr. Charles Barrickman has lost nearly all his about seventy. Scarcely a drove of hogs between here and Saltillo is exempt from the malady. It is said that no diet can prevent it, and no medicine yet discovered arrest it.

[Low Journal.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Large Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods.

TATE & CHINN are now receiving one of the largest stocks of new and fashionable goods ever brought to this market, which they intend selling as cheap as any house in this city. They would solicit the attention of the young men to their assortment of superior VESTINGS, CASIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. They have also in addition to their large stock of Dry Goods a handsome assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which the attention of housekeepers is respectfully invited. Give them a call, as you will certainly lose nothing by so doing. September, 14, 1857.—tf.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES E. NOURSE a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. [Sept. 11—tf.]

Assistant Clerk of the Senate. We are authorized to announce Edward Hensley as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature. Sept. 7—tf.

We are authorized to announce Mr. I. T. CAVINS as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate at the next Session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. PAUERT as a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

New Goods.

R. Runyan, at Baker & Runyan's old stand, is now receiving a large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c., all of which he will sell LOW FOR CASH, or on credit, till 1st of Jan. next. He will sell his goods as low as the lowest.—Please give him a call. Sept. 2, 1857.—tf.

New Goods!

R. W. BLACKBURN has received a large and handsome stock of FANCY, and STAPLE DRY GOODS, which are offered to purchasers on the very best terms. All orders to the East or adjoining cities, punctually attended to. Those wishing to pay Cash for Goods, cannot do better than to call on BLACKBURN. He will be receiving new styles of Goods during the Season. Aug. 31, 1857.—1m.

NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery, And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS, Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand. July 29, 1857.—tf. MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Frankfort High School.

The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.

A limited number of pupils received. The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.

Terms per session of 20 weeks: Board and Tuition, \$80 Tuition alone, \$20 No deduction for absence, E. A. GRANT, Principal. Aug. 24, 1857.—w&twlm.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports, Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 43 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it. June 29, 1857.—tf.

Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office. July 24th, 1857.

Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month. June 8, 1857.—tf.

Youghiogheny Coal.

13,000 BUSHELS, just received and for sale by July 1,—tf. R. C. STEELE & CO.

Expedition for Liberia.

Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia. May 11, 1857.—6m.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF English, Ancient Classics & Mathematics, Will be in session from and after September 28th, for forty continuous weeks. Instruction in French, Drawing, Fencing, and Boxing may be had at Professors' prices. Students will not be taken for a less time than one school year. In order to secure a more prompt settlement at the end of the session, when payments are not made in advance, negotiable notes payable on the 1st of July, 1858, will be required.

TERMS. Tuition and Board for school year, \$700 00 Tuition alone for school year, \$75 00 Sept. 14, 1857.—tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A FARM containing 276 ACRES, situated on the Ohio river, Trimble county, Ky., nearly opposite Hanover College, Ind. Said farm comprises hill and bottom land of the best quality about 100 ACRES clear, it well calculated for stock raising; has a good new log house with out buildings. Its eligible situation with regard to good markets and one of the best schools in the West, makes it one of the most desirable farms on the Ohio river. For further particulars address the owner JOHN MULVEY, Madison, Ky. Aug. 31, 1857.—6w

BOXES STARCH, in store and for sale by W. A. GAINES. 6 April, 1857.

THE GIRAFFE IS COMING

S. P. STICKNEY & CO'S GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS, UNITED WITH

HERB DRIESBACH & CO'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS!

One Consolidated Exhibition! THE LARGEST IN AMERICA! 250 MEN AND HORSES!!! Only One Price to the whole!

MANAGER C. L. WHEELER.

CLOWN, SAM LATEROOP.



A FULL MENAGERIE Embracing all that is Rare and Instructive in the Animal World.

THE GIRAFFE! The greatest Natural Curiosity ever with a travelling Exhibition—now attached to this mammoth enterprise—and is the Only one Living IN AMERICA, And may be seen WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

HANNIBAL, THE MAMMOTH ELEPHANT! Weighing 15,000 lbs. THE LARGEST PAIR OF Asiatic Lions Ever exhibited in any country.

CARING AND INTEREST COURAGE OF AN ARAB ENTERING THE Dens of the Lions, Tigers, &c

In conjunction with the above extensive Zoological Department, the managers have added

A Chaste and Elegant Circus!

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street,
CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF
DRY-GOODS & CARPETING.

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and
Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store,
on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied
assortment of

DRY-GOODS,
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.

Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners,
and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class
of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they
can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.

Aug. 24, 1857—w3m.

N. D. SMITH. C. O. SMITH.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALCOHOL,
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 26, 1857—ly.

Harlan C. H., Ky.
AUGUST 24, 1857.

THERE has been committed to the jail of Harlan county
a runaway negro, who having remained in said
jail the full period prescribed by law, in cases where
the owner does not come forward and claim his prop-
erty, it has therefore been ordered by the County Court
of said county that said negro be sold at public outcry
to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the
town of Mt. Pleasant on the 1st Monday in October next,
said negro to be sold on a credit of six months, the pur-
chaser giving bond with approved security.

DESCRIPTION.—Said runaway is a dark mulatto
man about thirty years old; 6 feet 3 inches high, rather
stoutly built and weighs about 180 pounds, and most
of his upper front teeth are out.

ALEX. LEEDFORD, Sr., Deputy Sheriff for
J. LEWIS, Sheriff Harlan County.
Aug. 10, 1857—w4.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that **JU-
LIUS JENKINS**, did, on the 30th August, 1857, in the
county of Mercer, kill and murder **WARREN ANDERSON**,
and has fled from justice, and is now at large, I do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Julius Jenkins to the
jailer of Mercer county within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D. 1857,
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Jenkins is about 45 years old; weighs about 200
pounds; very much complexion; stoopage in his
speech; rather silent.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that **LEW-
IS HOAG**, did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the
county of Wayne, kill and murder **WILLIAM LEWIS**, and
has since fled from justice:


Now, therefore, I, **CHARLES S. MOREHEAD**, Gov-
ernor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the ap-
prehension of said Hoag, and his delivery to the
jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D. 1857,
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
Said Lewis Hoag is about 6 feet 2 inches high; spare
made; florid complexion; blue eyes; red hair and
beard; lean in the face, with thick lips and sharp nose
with the Roman hump, and round shouldered.

COACH FACTORY.



HEMING & QUIN.
KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of Car-
riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of
Everett's Patent Coupling,
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and
Garrard.

N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our
Spring assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.
April 2, 1857—w.

R. RUNYAN.
AT BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received
an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c.
To which he invites the attention of the public, as he
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.
April 6, 1857—w.

**ANCIENT AND MODERN
LANGUAGES.**

REV. DR. H. P. JUNIUS, late Rector of St. Paul
B. College, Minnesota, a resident of Lexington,
respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort that he is
prepared to give private instructions in the **Ancient and
Modern Languages.**

In behalf of young ladies and gentlemen, **SEPARATE
Classes for French, German and Italian**, will be found.
Address Dr. J., at the Commonwealth office.

Dr. Junius is a graduate of the University of Leiden,
and brings very distinct and strong testimonials of his
character as a gentleman and a scholar. We cordially
recommended him to the confidence and patronage of the public.

L. W. GREEN,
J. P. BERRY,
M. C. JOHNSON,
F. K. HUNT,
J. O. HARRISON,
H. B. HILL,
R. W. WOOLLEY,
S. S. S. MOREHEAD,
B. B. SAYRE,
JNO. N. NORTON.

June 29 1857—w.

**SAMUEL'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.**

HYPO inform his friends and the public that he has
again established in comfortable and commodious rooms,
and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His
new establishment is in the building of J. C. O. Holmes, on
St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes
that his old friends and customers especially, who patronized
him before the late fire, will now find their way
back to his shop.

March 12, 1855—w.

Notice.
I HEREBY forwarn all persons not to come upon my
premises for the purpose of shooting, hunting or
committing depredation in any way, as I intend to
prosecute all who trespass upon my land in any man-
ner whatsoever.

Sept. 1, 1857—w. **DAVID MITCHELL.**

100 BBLs. KANAHA SALT, for sale by
April 1, 1857. **W. A. GAINES.**

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in
store and for sale by **W. A. GAINES.**
May 15, 1857.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at
May 15, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.**

Tobacco and Segars.
A fine assortment always to be found at
May 15, 1857. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.**

MOLASSES.
5 bbls Sugar House;
5 half bbls. Sugar House;
5 half bbls. Plantation;
4 bbls. Golden Syrup;
4 half bbls. Golden Syrup; just received and for
sale by **April 1, 1857. W. A. GAINES.**

25 WITNESSES;
FORGER CONVICTED.

JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,
Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and
Publisher, and Author of
**A series of Lectures at the Broadway
Tabernacle,**
When, for 10 successive nights, over
150,000 People
Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while
he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters
execute their Frauds, and the Surest and
Shortest Means of Detecting them!

**The Bank Note Engravers all say that he is
the greatest Judge of Paper Money living:**

**GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE
Present Century for
Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.**

Describing Every Genuine Bill in Existence,
and Exhibiting at a glance every Counter-
feit in Circulation!

Arranged so admirably, that REFERENCE IS
EASY AND DETECTION INSTANTANEOUS.

No Index to examine! No pages to hunt
up! But so simplified and arranged, that the Mer-
chant, Banker and Business Man can see all
at a Glance.

English, French and German.
Thus Each may read the same in his own
Native Tongue.

Most Perfect Bank Note List Published,
Also a List of
All the Private Bankers in America.

A Complete Summary of the Finance of Eu-
rope & America will be published in each edi-
tion, together with the most important NEWS OF
THE DAY. Also A SERIES OF TALES
From an Old Manuscript found in the East.
It furnishes the Most Complete History of
ORIENTAL LIFE.

Describing the Most Perplexing Positions in
which the Ladies and Gentlemen of that Conti-
nent have been so often found. These Stories will
continue throughout the whole year, and will prove
the Most Entertaining ever offered to the Pub-
lic.

Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at
\$1 a year. All letters must be addressed to
JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street New
York.
May 12th, 1857—w1y.

**BROADWAY GOLD PEN
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARE now selling their splendid Gold Pens, Pencils
and Pen Cases at the Lowest Retail Prices, and
each purchaser Draws a

PREMIUM—PREMIUM—PREMIUM
of from 50 cents to \$1,000!

As soon as a Pen or Pencil is purchased, the Premium
is delivered immediately.

LIST OF PRIZES AND THE RETAIL PRICES:

Gold Pens	\$1.25 and 1 Gift
Engrossing size	2 50 " 2 Gifts
Gold Pens, Holders	2 50 " 2 Gifts
Silver Dbl. Ex. Holders	3 75 " 3 Gifts
Silver Mammoth Holders	5 00 " 4 Gifts
Gold Pens, Holders	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Fountain Pen Gold Desk Holder	3 75 " 3 Gifts
Mammoth Gold Pen Desk Holder	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Levithan Gold Pen, Gold Desk	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Holder and Box	3 75 " 3 Gifts
Gothic Silver Case and Gold Pen	3 75 " 3 Gifts
Mammoth Gothic Silver Case and	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Gold Pen	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Gold Tooth Pick and Ear Pick	2 50 " 2 Gifts
Gold Watch Key, Tooth Pick and	2 50 " 2 Gifts
Pencil	3 75 " 3 Gifts
" " " " " "	3 75 " 3 Gifts
" " " " " "	5 00 " 4 Gifts
" " " " " "	6 25 " 5 Gifts
Gents' Gold Cases and Pen	10 00 " 8 Gifts
" " " " " "	12 50 " 10 Gifts

We warrant all our Gold Pens to be **Exquisite** and
not surpassed by any establishment in the states, and
besides giving you a Pen or Pencil well worth your money,
we also present you with

**Gifts worth from 50 cents to \$1,000 in
Gold Watches, Gold Guard and Vest
Chains,**
Gold Lockets, Diamond Pins, Cameo Sets, Gold Slides,
Rings, Breast Pins, Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets,
Silver Goblets, &c.

Agents—Agents—Agents.
Now is the TIME and HERE is the CHANCE to make
\$1,000—\$2,000—\$3,000—\$5,000
per year, in the sale of Gold Pens, Jewelry, &c. We
offer Liberal Commission to Local and Travelling
Agents, and give them Credit on One Half till sold. A
light and agreeable business, and above all, a good pay-
ing business. Agents wanted in all parts of the coun-
try. A Catalogue containing a List of Goods with full
Explanations of terms to Agents will be sent on applica-
tion, free. All orders will be promptly attended to, and
those sending money by mail will receive such goods as
they order by the return mail or express, with the
Gifts enclosed in the package.

Address all orders to **MERRILL, BENTON & DEAN,**
333 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Gold Pens re-pointed in a superior manner.
Everett's Pen, and Thirty-nine Cents in P. O. Stamps,
and the Pen will be re-pointed and returned, post paid,
July 7, 1857—w3m.

Office City Council.
FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.

ORDERED, That the property holders on the West side
of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from
the corner of Dr. J. M. Miller's sidewalk to the corner of
Mero street, be and they are hereby required to grade,
pave and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective
properties, under the direction of the street commissioner,
and that they be required to have the same done on or
before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board:
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: **J. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.**
Aug. 25, 1857—w2m.

STOVES! STOVES!!



COPPER, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE
In all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap
as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job
work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing
made put up on the shortest notice and most reason-
able terms. All of those who are in want of

Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing
made put up on the shortest notice and most reason-
able terms. All of those who are in want of


**CHILD'S
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.**
The subscriber would respectfully call attention to the
Mills and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an
operation of

CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By com-
bined action of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it effectually
cleanses wheat from smut, (without bursting the ball),
chaff, cockle, chaff, dirt, &c., and thus rendering the
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both
Mill and Farm Machines.

Jan 12—w. **W. B. SMITH.**

Senna Fig.
THIS is a new medicine, admirably adapted for pur-
pose, and pleasant to take, at.

April 4, 1857. **DR. MILLER'S Drug Store.**

BY  **STATE
AUTHORITY.**

CHOICE FIRST CLASS INSURANCE
—BY THE—
**ETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819.—Charter Perpetual.

**FIRE and INLAND
NAVIGATION INSURANCE.**
Calls the attention of its friends, patrons, and the pub-
lic generally, to the following facts:
OF ITS HAVING
A CASH CAPITAL OF \$500,000!
WITH ASSETS AMOUNTING TO
\$1,307,903 42!

Has Transacted Business successfully 38 Years, and
CONTINUES TO PROGRESS IN WEALTH, STRENGTH AND
VITALITY.

Paid an Aggregate Loss of over **\$10,000,000.**
Is organized on a National basis, with local agencies
in all principal places, under a Mercantile system;
founded on a Cash Standard, with an en-
tire reputation alike the same on the
banks of the Hudson, or the Missis-
sippi, the Gulf of Mexico, or the
Northern Lakes; presenting a
powerful organization as a
conservator of pub-
lic good and the bond
of integrity; equal to
all emergencies
it undertakes,
worthy the
STABILITY AND DIGNITY
OF AN—
Eminent American Corporation.
ON MERIT ALONE
FOUNDING ITS CLAIMS
TO PATRONAGE AND FAVOR.

Attending superior facilities and security in matters of
Insurance—Commercial, Mechanical, Mercantile or
rural, while ranking for importance and public
confidence.

—THE FIRST OF—
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES
OF AMERICA.**
AS SUBSCRIBERS AT THE RISKS ASSUMED PER-
MIT FOR SOLVENCY AND FAIR PROFIT.

Special attention given to the Insurance of
Dwellings and Contents, for a period of from one
to five years.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED
—AND—
PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED WITHOUT DELAY BY
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 5, 1857—3m.

**STATEMENT
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company,**
Up to the 1st day of July, 1857, made in conformity with
the requirement of the law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand,	\$5,272 50
320 Shares Delaware and Hudson Canal	34,652 50
Stock par \$32,400,	34,652 50
Albany City Water Bonds, par \$50,	52,500 00
Waterworks and Rome Railroad Bonds,	92,800 00
par \$34,000,	92,800 00
Hudson River Railroad Bonds, par	6,430 98
\$10,000,	6,430 98
New York Central Railroad Bonds,	5,373 74
par \$6,400,	5,373 74
180 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, par \$9,	10,983 75
\$10,000,	10,983 75
100 Shares Bank of Commerce Stock, par	10,662 50
\$10,000,	10,662 50
75 Shares Bank of the Republic Stock,	1,800 00
par \$2,000,	1,800 00
Stock, par \$5,000,	5,503 50
90 Shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, par	9,906 79
\$10,000,	9,906 79
50 Shares Park Bank Stock, par \$5,	5,256 25
\$10,000,	5,256 25
Bonds and mortgages first lien,	49,227 57
Interest accrued up to July 1st, 1857,	34,023 63
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums	12,979 95
due subsequent to 1st July, 1857,	17,167 97
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents,	\$1,200,214 05

LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid—none.	\$25,000 00
Losses adjusted and not due,	8,000 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense await-	11,000 00
ing further proof,	34,344 30
Losses retained—believed to be fraudulent	6,000 00
or unjust,	6,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest,	\$84,944 30
Taxes in litigation about	6,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.
Morris Franklin, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the above statement is correct and true; that all the investments therein referred to were made in the good faith, and not for any temporary expediency; that the assets of the said company were, at the date of the said statement, \$1,200,214 05, as therein set forth, and invested as therein stated.

Witness my hand and the seal of the said company, this 23d day of July, 1857, before me.

E. A. STANBURY, Com. Deeds.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Auditor's Office, Ky., July 1, 1857.
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.

This is to certify that **HENRY WINGATE**, as Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, of New York, at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by an act of the Legislature, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Henry Wingate, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license shall be revoked if he declares said Company to be insolvent, or if he is shown to be unfaithful in the discharge of his duties, or if he is shown to be guilty of any fraud or other crime in relation to the business of insurance. The undersigned is authorized to receive the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.
H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort, Ky.
August 5, 1857—w2w.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK,
OFFICE NO. 4, WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL. \$500,000 00
AMT OF ASSETS June 30, '55. 747,972 44
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES. 53,677 68

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Shipments by Land and Water, Household Furniture and personal property generally, against loss and damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.

Aug. 14, 1857. **H. WINGATE, Agent.**
Frankfort, Ky.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the
waters of main Elkhorn, about 1 1/2 miles from its
mouth, containing 100 acres; about half of it bottom land
and the balance hill land; about half timbered. The bottom
land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the
land a good sized log house containing four rooms,
and all necessary out buildings, and an abundant supply
of water for all purposes.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—
women between 35 and 40 years old.

Dec. 6, 1856—w. **BEN. P. GRAHAM.**

FISH.
6 half bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3;
8 half bbls. Mackerel, No. 1, 2 and 3;
8 quarter bbls. do. No. 1, 2 and 3;
25 kits
3 kits Tongues and shoulders;
25 boxes Smoked Herring;
25 cans Fresh Salmon; in store and for sale by
July 1, 1857. **GRAY & TODD.**

**WILLARD'S
PATENT PLANTER & SOWER.**

THIS is an ingenious machine, for which letters pat-
ent were granted to Mr. HOSEA WILLARD in May
last. It was exhibited during the last season at several
State Fairs, always commanding universal admiration.
Large quantities are now being manufactured for use
during the coming spring, and it is believed that a ma-
chine that accomplishes so great a saving of labor, and
at the same time, in general use, is especially adapted
to the South, and our enterprising planters will find it
worthy of their attention. The machine is of about the
size of an ordinary cart. The following description is
from a late number of the *United States Journal*:
"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most
valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It
is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrow-
ing at the same time, for sowing in drills and also for
planting in hills, and will accomplish either object as
well as could possibly be done by hand. The grain is
placed in cylinders, which are made to revolve with the
motion of the wheels of the cart. As the holders rotate
the grain is carried out through the screens to the ground.
The seed are evenly distributed and the machine may be
regulated to sow any given amount to the acre with
perfect accuracy. The grain is covered by the revolving
harrow, which receives its motion from the cart wheels.
This harrow revolves with great rapidity in the opposite
direction from its forward motion, thus harrowing
up the ground instead of matting it down, and
leaving them behind instead of drawing them together
in bunches as with the common harrow. The harrow
can easily be taken off, and the revolving harrow used
for mellowing and preparing the ground, which can be
accomplished with it much more rapidly and efficiently
than with a harrow constructed on any other plan.
"For sowing in drills the harrow is taken off and the
guides, as seen in the engraving on the inside of the
cover, are changed so as to make the seeds drop into the
prepared furrows, attached just ahead of the drill.
A cover for each furrow is attached just behind, con-
structed so as to hose the light dirt on to the furrow, and
compressing it upon the seeds.
"The arrangement is the same for planting in hills,
excepting that the guides are changed so as to drop the
seeds into hills. It can be regulated to drop any num-
ber of grains in each hill, to make the hills any distance
part, and to cover to any depth that may be required.
The attachment for planting and covering is very simple,
and so ingeniously arranged as to prevent the lumps and
stones from being thrown upon the grain, while it
compresses the dirt upon the seeds much better than
could be done with either hoe or roller.
"Another very valuable feature about this machine is
an attachment for preparing cotton seed, consisting of
an extra cylinder in which the seed is placed, made to
revolve by the motion of the wheels in the same man-
ner as the other. By this arrangement the seed is pre-
pared at the same time it is being dropped from the
other cylinder, and can be planted with this machine
without rubbing or any other previous preparation, as
well as other kinds of grain.
"The whole machine is extremely simple in its con-
struction, is no more liable to get out of order, and is as
easily worked as any ordinary agricultural implement.
Although entirely new, it is no doubtful experiment, as it
has been thoroughly tried for all purposes, and the
practical operation exhibited during the last season at
various State Fairs, commanding in all cases the unani-
mous admiration of the whole agricultural community."
The machines are now being manufactured and sold
by **J. M. EXCESS & CO., No. 1 Spruce Street, New
York,** at the following
PRICES WITH RIGHT TO USE IN COUNTY: \$100 00
Machine complete, without the extra at-
tachments for sowing, covering, and harrowing
only, 80 00
Persons who may be desirous of procuring one
of these machines can be accommodated by
calling upon A. G. HOPKES, the proprietor of the Frank-
fort Commonwealth, who will exhibit a representation
of the same, so that Farmers can form their own opin-
ions of its mechanical value.

March 11, 1857—w.

**NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort
for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-
urday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolu-
tions were unanimously adopted:
"The undersigned, President and Directors of the
Company, have examined the report and exhibits of
the said New York Life Insurance Company for the last
year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c.,
to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the
perfect soundness of the Company, and the manner in
which it has conducted its business, we do hereby recom-
mend it to the encouragement and support of the
whole community.
"We commend its operations to twelve years ago, with
\$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,059,008 65, prin-
cipally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mor-
gages, believed to be undeniably good.
"We commend the management of the Company to the
public, and believe that no more judicious and more pro-
fitable. The profits are mutual for the insured, and
have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually
on the premium paid.

C. S. MOREHEAD, President.
C. S. WINTERMITH,
EMILY H. TAYLOR,
THOS. S. PAGE,
A. G. HODGES,
CHARLES G. PHYTHIAN.
Directors.

Amount of assets 1st January, 1855. \$992,062 70
Amount of receipts for premiums, inter-
est, &c., to 1st Janu-
ary, 1856. 378,186 14
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,
and all other expenses - 221,340 19
Accumulated up to 1st January, 1856. \$1,059,008 65

It will be seen by the above statement that this Com-
pany is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring in-
formation in regard to insurance, will make applica-
tion to the undersigned.

H. WINGATE, Agent.
Frankfort Branch Bank.
W. C. SNEED, Medical Examiner.
Aug. 14, 1857.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY.
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

HAVING taken this well known HOTEL the proprie-
tor respectfully solicits the patronage of the travelling
public, especially the custom of his old friends while
proprietor of the Frankfort Hotel. He hopes from his
own experience in the business of hotel-keeping, his
well known reputation as a caterer to the tastes of his
guests, a sincere desire to please and accommodate, and
by close application to business to merit and receive
the patronage of visitors to the Seat of Government.

Frankfort, May 15, 1857—w.

The Louisville Journal and Democrat publish one
month daily and three months weekly, and the Ob-
server and Reporter publish three months and send bills to
D. MERIWETHER.

OWEN'S HOTEL.
CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.

J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk.
H. O'BANNON, [April 15, 1857—w].

FRANKFORT HOTEL.
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned having taken this well known house
(lately occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully
solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close at-
tention to business, and keeping such a house as this
heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence
of the travelling community.

June 12, 1855—w. **J. B. WASSON.**

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that **LEW-
IS HOAG**, did, on the 1st of August, 1857, in the
county of Wayne, kill and murder **WILLIAM LEWIS**, and
has since fled from justice, and is now at large, I do hereby
offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the ap-
prehension and delivery of said Hoag, and his delivery to the
jailer of Wayne county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have
hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,
at Frankfort, this 28th day of Aug., A. D. 1857,
and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: **C. S. MOREHEAD.**
Mason Brown, Secretary of State.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.
W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.

KEENE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TO-
BACCO, CIGARS,**
AND
**ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY
PRODUCE.**
St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September,
interest charged after maturity.

ANGUST 1st, 1857.
JUST RECEIVED, IN STORE AND FOR SALE
Groceries.
N. O. Sugar: Crushed Sugar; Refined Sugar; Loaf Sugar; Preserving Sugar;
Eastern and St. Louis brands.

Coffee.
Old Government Java; Prime Rio; Mocha.

Molasses.
Plantation, (bbls and half do.) Sugar House; Golden Syrup; Maple.

Soap and Candles.
Castile; Rosin; Tallow; Sperma.

Fish.
Mackerel, (assorted numbers and packages.) Potomac Herring; Smoked Herring; Shad.

Liquors.
Pale Otard Brandy; Claret Wine; Hennessy Brandy; Old Port Wine; Jules Robins Brandy; Sherry Wine; Holland Gin; Madeira Wine; Roderer & Schreider Champagne.

STANDARD AND SWEET.
Jamaica Rum; Irish Whisky; Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old; Rye Whisky, (aged); Old Bourbon Whisky; Domestic Whisky, Brandy, Wine and Gin; Tennent's Pale Ale; Boker's Bitters; Younger's Pale Ale; Abbott's Brown Stout.

Meats and Lard.
Plain and Canned Hams; Dried Beef, (canned); Clear and Ribbed Sides; Buffalo and Beef Tongues; Pork House and Country Shoulders; Venison Hams.

Wooden Ware, &c.
Cedar Pails, Buckets; Painted Tubs and Buckets; Old Tubs, Cans; Measures; Clothes and Market Baskets; Cotten Dippers; Rice; Sassafras; Cinnamon; Cloves; Macaroni; Crackers; Spices; Ginger; Green and Black Teas; Vermicelli.

Hardware.
Nails, (all sizes); Pad Locks; Shovels and Spades; Butts; Axes, Hoes; Screws; Trace Chains; Tacks; Hay and Manure Forks; Hatchets; Preserving Knives; Coffee Mills; Briar Sycthes; Butcher Knives; Mowing Blades; Grain Sycthes.

Tobacco and Cigars.
Holland's Buena Vista; Turkish Smoking Tobacco; Old Dutch; Spanish Smoking Tobacco; El Dorado; Scarcalf; Anderson's "Solace" Fine Cut; Common; Pale Ale; Annet; De Carbag Havana Cigars; La Rosa; Club House; Norigo; Rio Hondo; Half Spanish Cigars; El Tulipan; Rio Sella.

Agricultural.
Corn Shellers; Cradles, Snaethes, &c.; Sanford's Straw Cutters